

# President Invites All Other Neutral Nations to Join United States in Breaking Off Diplomatic Relations With Germany; Teuton Crews Are Trying to Render Useless All Their Vessels Interned in American Ports

## LEGISLATURE TO PASS RESOLUTION ENDORSING STAND TAKEN BY WILSON

Expression of Approval of the President's Course Unanimous at Santa Fe; Official Action Today.

## WEEK AHEAD PROMISES WORK IN BOTH HOUSES

Free Text Book Legislation at This Session Is Threatened by Publisher's Lobby; Prohibition Measure Up.

(By R. L. D. McAllister, Staff Correspondent.)

Santa Fe, Feb. 4.—It is quite probable that when the legislature meets tomorrow afternoon resolutions will be introduced in both houses endorsing the stand taken by President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and pledging the hearty support of the state in any emergency that may arise in the future.

The most intense interest was manifested in Santa Fe Saturday morning on receipt of the news that the German ambassador had been handed his passports and that President Wilson had made an address to congress defining the attitude of this country in regard to the latest phase of submarine warfare. In legislative circles the gravity of the situation was at once realized, and members gathered in groups at the capitol to discuss the probable developments of the near future.

On all sides expressions of approval of the president's course were heard. Politics was forgotten. The only thought uppermost in the minds of all was that war was at hand and that patriotism should rise above partisanship—that in the crisis confronting the country there should be no democrats or republicans—only Americans.

**Busy Week Ahead.**

The week ahead is likely to be the busiest that has been seen since the session began. Up to the present time comparatively few bills of general importance have been considered in either branch of the legislature. During the last few days, however, committees have been hard at work and calendars of goodly proportions are now provided on both sides of the capitol. From now on it is to be expected that work will increase in volume and importance until the end of the session.

The prospects are that free school books—the dream of advanced educators of the state for many years—are not for New Mexico school children as yet. The Turner-Vesley bill providing for this reform is likely to come from the committee on education with an adverse report. Representative Turner, who is a member of the committee, will probably submit a minority report, but the influence of the book publishers' lobby is likely to prevent favorable action on the bill at this session.

Persistent attacks on the office of the state land office are expected to bring out from democratic sources some sort of a measure in the near future providing for an audit or other form of investigation of that office. Present indications are, however, that the republican majority will not let any bill of the sort become a law.

**Only One Appointment.**

With Governor de Baca's term of office more than a month old, and with the session of the legislature nearly half gone, only one appointment has been made by the chief executive—that of Dennis Chavez, state game warden, and that appointment was made with the express understanding that it is to be only temporary and that the whole matter of filling the office is to be reopened at a later date.

The resignations of members of the boards of regents or trustees of every state institution have been requested by the governor with a view to fill the vacancies by new appointments. How many of these resignations have been received is not known, as no information on the subject has been given out, but it is presumed that most, if not all of those asked to resign have done so. Up to date, however, no intimation has been given as to who will be named to fill any of the vacancies.

**Other Appointments.**

In addition to the various board members there are a number of other appointive offices to be filled, chief among them being superintendent of

### THE WEATHER

**WEATHER FORECAST.**  
Denver, Colo., Feb. 4.—New Mexico: Monday and Tuesday fair; much colder Monday east portion; warmer southeast portion Tuesday.

**LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.**  
For twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:  
Maximum temperature, 53 degrees; minimum, 14; range, 45; temperature at 6 p. m., 34; south wind; clear.

the penitentiary and the adjutant general. In regard to these offices also, there has been a pronounced silence as to the intention of the governor, but it has been generally assumed that John B. McManus and Harry T. Herring will be named to succeed themselves.

The reason generally assigned for the delay in making appointments at this time is the fear that a political wrangle over the confirmation of the appointees will cause worry to Governor de Baca at a time when it is especially desirous in the interests of his health that he be kept free from worry. The prevailing belief is that all appointments will be made in the closing days of the legislative session, when the time in which confirmation may be made will be short. Then the worry and fuss of it all will soon be over. If the appointments are confirmed, well and good; if they are not, it will be a simple matter for the governor to make recess appointments after the close of the session.

### Road Legislation.

That the state may lose the advantages of the federal aid road law by reason of a misunderstanding of the terms of pending legislation on the subject is the fear of Senator J. V. Tully, the author of S. B. 38, which is intended to put in motion the machinery necessary to obtain such advantage.

Senator Tully points out that his bill is simply standardized legislation prepared by the federal authorities as a statement of the formal consent of the state in the provisions of the federal aid road law, and under the terms of that law it is necessary that this consent be given at the first session of the legislature after its enactment, which is the present session.

The Tully bill does not appropriate any money, nor does it obligate the state to appropriate any special sum in the future. It merely provides that the state will, in the wording of Senator Tully, "go fifty-fifty with Uncle Sam on whatever road building is done hereafter."

Senator Tully is a strong advocate of centralized state control of highways as against county or local control, and declares that no state that has ever adopted the former plan has abandoned it. He calls special attention to the fact that there is no politics in the bill that he has introduced and no possible way that political capital can be made of it. The bill at present is in the senate committee on roads and highways.

## SAFE CONDUCT TO GERMANY ASKED FOR BERNSTORFF

Former Ambassador Is Having Baggage Packed Ready for Shipment; Embassy Is Now Kept Closely Guarded

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Feb. 4.—Although plans for his enforced departure from the United States still were incomplete, Count von Bernstorff began today preparation of his baggage and that of his staff for shipment back to Germany.

When passports for the embassy staff were handed to Count von Bernstorff yesterday, they were not accompanied by a guarantee of safe conduct through the allied blockade, but the state department is preparing to secure one. The request probably will be made within a day or two through the British embassy here, and officials do not doubt that it will be granted.

No definite arrangements have been made for the departure of Count von Bernstorff and his suite because Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, has not been authorized by his government to take over the interests of Germany in this country, in compliance with the request made to him yesterday. The minister hourly is expecting instructions from his government.

For the first time since the war began, Count von Bernstorff denied himself to newspaper correspondents today on the ground that, since he no longer had official standing, there was nothing of interest that he could say.

In addition to agents of the United States secret service stationed in the embassy as a measure of personal protection, three uniformed policemen were on guard on the inside.

## BRAZIL TO LINE UP WITH U. S. IN OPPOSITION TO GERMAN POLICY

People of Rio Janeiro Enthusiastically Receive News of Action by President Wilson in Severing Relations.

## WASHINGTON PRAISED BY SOUTH AMERICANS

Announcement of New Policy Is Expected Promptly; Some Statesmen Advocate Declaration of War.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

**BRAZIL'S POLICY NOW DEFINITELY DETERMINED.**

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 4.—Dr. Lauro Muller, the minister of foreign affairs, held a lengthy conference today at Petropolis with the various South American diplomatic representatives, with special reference to the questions which have arisen between the United States and Germany.

The Havas News agency has been authorized to declare that the Brazilian government considers the German note as necessitating modification of the attitude of all neutrals, in particular Brazil, whose national policy, independently of all continental considerations, has ever been based on the most rigorous respect for signed conventions.

These two considerations of national policy, fidelity to treaties and a continental policy traditionally Pan-American, will serve as a basis for Brazil's response to the German note.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Rio Janeiro, Feb. 4.—The foreign minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, has been in conference during the last twenty-four hours with President Wenceslau Braz, and with members of the diplomatic corps. He is also in constant communication with the Brazilian embassy at Washington. The Brazilian reply to the German note regarding naval warfare probably will be made known tomorrow. There is reason to believe that the attitude maintained by Brazil up to the present time will undergo a change as a result of recent developments.

In this city, the break in relations between the United States and Germany created a deep impression, and the action of the American government was approved enthusiastically. The League of the Allies adopted a resolution urging the president of Brazil to "put an end to the commercial neutrality which shames us before the world, and injures us economically and financially, while causing us to be suspected by the allies as passive accomplices of the German government."

**Steadily Favors Allies.**

Medeiros de Albuquerque, a member of the chamber of deputies, in commenting in his newspaper on the current opinion that Brazil will follow the present policy of the United States, expresses regret "that Brazil has missed the opportunity to take the action which the dignity of her traditions commanded her to do long ago; namely, to take her position on the side of the allies."

"With the force of such a policy," he continues, "we should have gained economic advantages, for we would have found ourselves bound up with the commercial interests of the greatest nations in the world. But against this noble aspiration of the Brazilian people, cowardice on the one hand and the activities of Germanism on the other, humiliating Brazil, have reduced us to the unfortunate situation in which we find ourselves today."

Deputy Gonzalez says in the newspaper O'Paiz:

**Declaration of War.**

"Under international law, the declaration of Germany is equivalent to a declaration of war against Brazil, and the government should hand their passports to the German minister and the German consul."

The Journal do Commercio asserts that the German note is a presumptuous act of folly, which the entire world understands to be a signal of despair. It continues:

"All American nations form a social and moral unit. Pan-Americanism would be a vain phrase if it were not associated in a singleness of thought with the idea of defense against a common menace. We do not doubt that Brazil will take action and that the Pan-American chancelleries will do their duty."

## CREWS OF GERMAN STEAMERS HELD IN NEW YORK ARE BEING GUARDED

Story Is That Machinery of Vessels Has Been Rendered Useless; Officers Cordially Receive Malone.

## FORMAL STATEMENT IS ISSUED BY COLLECTOR

Every Precaution Is Taken to See That Big Liners Are Not Destroyed or Permanently Disabled.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

New York, Feb. 4.—Officers and crews of the twenty-five German steamships which have been self-detained here since the outbreak of the European war were ordered today to remain on board their vessels. At the same time the guard of customs officials about the piers virtually was doubled, while police ordered visitors to keep away from the approaches of the docks.

Reports that the government authorities contemplated seizing the German ships, the total tonnage of which is 261,000, were denied tonight by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, as "absolutely false and without the slightest foundation."

**Statement by Malone.**

Mr. Malone issued the following statement from Hoboken, where most of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamships are docked:

"I have come here in accordance with orders from the treasury department at Washington, to lend assistance to and co-operate with the department of immigration in passing upon the status of the officers and crews of all self-detained ships in the port of New York. I am here for no other purpose. In order that there may be no cooperation I have been in consultation with the representatives of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies."

The collector asserted that the officers and crews of the German vessels had not been ordered "forcibly detained," but that they were "simply requested" to remain on their ships.

Cordially received by Germans.

He refused to discuss the instructions he had received from the treasury department, or the plan of procedure to be pursued by the department of immigration. It was learned, however, that Mr. Malone was "cordially received" by the representatives of the two German steamship lines with whom he conferred concerning his orders from Washington.

Shortly before the doubling of the guards on the steamship piers, a report was circulated to the effect that the crews of the German vessels tied up at Hoboken had put the engines of the ships out of commission. A sailor from the Kaiser Wilhelm II was said to have asserted as he and others abandoned the vessel before the detention order was announced, that the engines on his own and other ships had been damaged beyond repair.

No confirmation of this report could be obtained, however, from the United States officials.

**No Policy on Guard.**

While Collector Malone was in Hoboken, a platoon of 100 police was hurriedly sent to the Hudson river piers at 135th street, where five German liners are docked. Upon their arrival, it was announced that the officers and crews of the vessels had been forbidden to come ashore. The police asserted they were ordered there to await the arrival of Collector Malone.

No explanation of the hurried movement of customs officials and police was forthcoming from those in charge. The guard on the piers at Hoboken was doubled in less than an hour.

With the tightening of the regulations about the piers, a number of persons, friends of the officers and crews of the German liners, who went aboard the vessels earlier in the day, found it difficult to leave in the evening. They were compelled to identify themselves and satisfy the customs inspectors on guard that they were not members of any of the crews of the self-interned ships. It was learned tonight that the guards on the piers had received strict orders not to permit any of the men connected with the ships to depart.

Heads of departments and employees at the government immigration station were informed that the Cedric

## NO CAUSE FOR HOSTILITIES IN TORPEDOING OF AMERICAN BOAT

Submarine Gives Housatonic Crew Ample Time to Get Away From Doomed Vessel, Says Consul's Report.

## UNDERSEA CRAFT ALSO TOWS BOATS TO SAFETY

Steamer Sunk Was Carrier of Contraband and No International Complication From Incident Is Possible.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

London, Feb. 4.—The crew of the American steamship Housatonic has been landed at Penzance, England. The Housatonic was warned by the German submarine which sank her, according to John G. Stevens, American consul at Plymouth. Mr. Stevens today sent the following telegram to the Associated Press:

"Total crew of thirty-seven of Housatonic landed at Penzance, Saturday. Vessel torpedoed by a German submarine, 12:30 Saturday. Warned. Crew towed ninety minutes by submarine toward land."

Mr. Stevens telegraphed today to Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general, that the Housatonic was halted by a German submarine at noon and that, after being warned, the crew took to the boats. The Housatonic was then torpedoed and sunk and the submarine towed the boats to a point off the English coast.

## AMERICAN VESSEL CARRIED CONTRABAND

Washington, Feb. 4.—The possibility that the sinking of the American steamer Housatonic will become a serious factor in the crisis with Germany apparently was eliminated today by evidence that the attacking submarine acted within international law. American Consul Stevens, at Plymouth, reported that warning was given and provision made for safety of the crew.

As the Housatonic was carrying contraband, any controversy over her destruction is expected to present no more serious issue than a claim for monetary damages. If the consul's report is correct, the case apparently falls into the same category as that of the American ship William P. Fry, destroyed with a cargo of grain early in the war by a raider after her crew had been taken off.

In some quarters the unusual precautions taken to insure a safe landing for the crew was taken to mean that international law and Germany's submarine pledges would be observed more scrupulously than ever in the case of many vessels which were on the high seas when the restricted warfare became effective February 1. In her note announcing the campaign, Germany said immunity from the new measures of warfare would be extended to all ships which had left their home ports before the effective date.

There was a suggestion that this regard for vessels already on their

way to the war zone might preclude the possibility of any serious development affecting American interests for a period of two weeks or more, and might make it impossible to determine for that period just how effective the German blockade would be.

News that a warning had been given and that the crew, which included several Americans, had been saved, caused distinct relief here. First fragmentary reports of the attack had a sensational effect in some quarters, and led to fears that the overt act which might mean hostilities actually had been committed. The White House and state department, however, have declined to form any opinion on incomplete evidence and Consul Stevens' dispatch was made public today without comment.

## CREW GIVEN HOUR TO TAKE TO LIFEBOATS

London, Feb. 4.—When hailed by the submarine, the Housatonic was flying the American flag and had the American colors painted on her side, says a dispatch to the Central News. The crew was given an hour in which to leave the ship, the submarine commander saying: "I have orders to sink every vessel coming to England."

The Germans searched the Housatonic and took a quantity of soap, which they said was difficult to obtain. The second mate of the Housatonic was second mate of the American steamer Gulfport when that vessel was sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly islands early in the war.

## BRITISH MEDAL GIVEN TO JAPANESE TROOPER

London, Feb. 4.—The British medal has just been awarded to a Japanese. Private Harry Ohara, who has worn the British uniform on the western front since the outbreak of the war, and who has seen so much hard fighting that he has seventy scars. He has been in hospital six times, the last time with twenty shrapnel wounds.

Ohara entered the army with the Sikhs, being really taken for an Indian by the recruiting officer. Later he fought as a member of a Middlesex regiment, and now, having earned his discharge, he expects to enlist in the flying corps.

## PREPARATION TO SINK BIG LINER SKILFULLY MADE

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)  
Boston, Feb. 4.—Federal inspectors at work in the engine room of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was taken possession of in civil proceedings by United States Marshal Mitchell yesterday, reported today that the ship's machinery had been tampered with, since it had been formally inspected last Friday. Nine valves and all the brass plates on the manifold box indicating the character and position of steam and water pipes, had been removed.

While the damage in itself appeared superficial, the inspectors said, it would have been serious in the event of a sudden rush of water. With the plates missing, it would have been impossible to determine in time to save the ship what valves to open and what to shut. In place of the plates removed were chalked figures which were unintelligible to the custodians.

Soon after the first discovery, that all was not right with the engine, a member of the crew was found asleep on board, although it had been supposed that all had been taken off last night. This man was sent to join his shipmates, who are lodged at the immigration station.

## U. S. DIPLOMATS INSTRUCTED TO URGE UNION OF NEUTRAL POWERS

Chief Executive Believes Coordinated Action by Nations Not at War Will Materially Hasten Return of Peace.

## PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT OUTRAGES

Interned Ships in American Harbors Are Now Closely Guarded to Prevent Damage by Their Crews.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 4.—Besides breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany President Wilson has made a bold stroke to range the moral force of all other neutral countries along with that of the United States, in the interest of peace.

The president has suggested to all the other neutrals that they break off diplomatic relations with Germany as the United States has done, and has instructed all American diplomats in those countries to report immediately how the suggestion is received. The opinion in diplomatic quarters here is that European neutrals at the very doorstep of Germany, threatened by her military power, will hesitate to take such a step. The effect of the suggestion in other countries is being eagerly awaited. This was the only known development of first importance which came out of a day of tense waiting, which followed the actual announcement yesterday.

News that the American steamer Housatonic had not been sunk without proper warning and that no lives had been lost, dispelled a cloud which threatened the storm to follow the first overt act against the United States under the new war zone order.

**Waits for Developments.**

Still hopeful that Germany will not ruthlessly sacrifice American lives or rights, the administration is awaiting developments, but leaving nothing undone to prepare the country for the eventuality of war.

The situation as to Austria is tonight unchanged. There is no doubt, however, that diplomatic relations will be broken with her when she announces her intention to adhere to Germany's course.

The president's invitation to neutrals to follow his action was contained in instructions to American diplomats to announce the break with Germany to the governments to which they are accredited. It was contained in the following order:

**Announcement to Neutrals.**

"You will immediately notify the government to which you are accredited that the United States, because of the German government's recent announcement of its intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare, has no choice but to follow the course laid down in its note of April 18, 1916 (the Sussex note). It has, therefore, recalled the American ambassador from Berlin and has delivered passports to the German ambassador to the United States."

"Say also that the president is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it be done the president will ask congress to authorize use of the national power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas."

"The course taken is in the president's view entirely in conformity with the principals he enunciated in the address proposing a world league (The address proposing a world league for peace)."

**Will Make for Peace.**

"He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action."

"Report fully and immediately on the reception of this announcement and upon the suggestion as to similar action."

Thus it becomes apparent that in the shadow of war the president has not abandoned his efforts for peace and as the first step, has moved to direct the moral force of the neutral world to compel Germany's return to an observance of international law at sea.

The danger that broke diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany will develop into a state of war is by no means minimized by President Wilson's course, and neither he nor other officials of the govern-

## Twenty-six Americans Sail on French Steamer From New York to Bordeaux

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

New York, Feb. 4.—No decision had been reached by the government authorities late tonight as to whether a convoy should be provided for the American line steamship St. Louis, scheduled to sail from this port at noon tomorrow for Liverpool.

Officials of the company announced that the liner would be held at her pier until the government notified them what its course in the matter would be.

Twenty-six Americans were among the twenty-eight cabin and fifty-three steerage passengers who sailed tonight on the French line steamship Rochambeau for Bordeaux. There were twenty-two cancellations in the last two days. The Cunard liner Carmania and the Atlantic Transport line steamship Manhattan also sailed today. The Carmania carried eighteen passengers. Persons were not permitted on the piers to say good-bye to those sailing on any of these vessels.

**Lanes Bare of Shipping.**

Officers of the White Star liner Cedric and the Scandinavian-American line steamship Frederick VIII, which arrived here today, reported a dearth of shipping in the lanes these vessels traveled. The ocean appeared to be deserted, they said. The Cedric